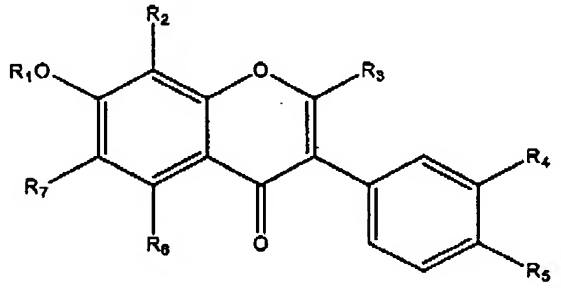
LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listing of claims in the application. It is noted that no amendments to the claims have been made herein.

1. (Previously Presented) A method for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising contacting ALDH-2 with a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, and heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

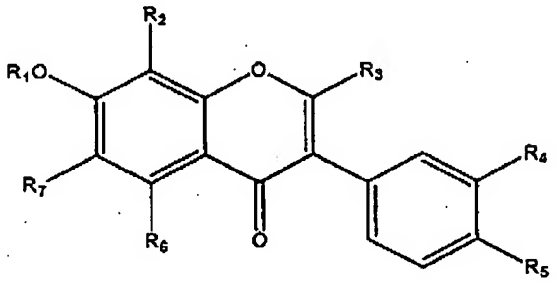
R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, halo, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and halogen

with the proviso that R_5 cannot be hydroxy when R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_6, and R_7 are all hydrogen.

2. (Previously Presented) A method for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising contacting ALDH-2 with a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, (C_5-C_{10})carboxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl

R_6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C_1-C_6 alkoxy.

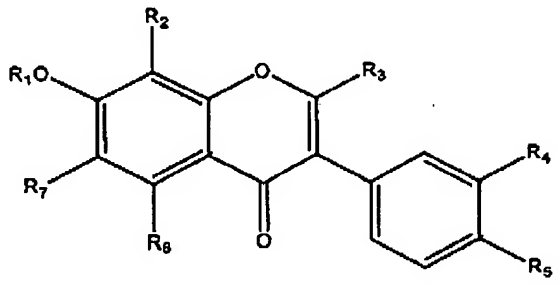
3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein R_5 is hydroxyor amino.

4. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein R_1 is a straight chain alkyl.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein R_1 is (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl or (C_5-C_{10})carboxyalkyl .

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the ALDH-2 is human ALDH-2.

7. (Previously Presented) A method of modulating alcohol consumption in a mammal comprising administering a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, and heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, halo, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1C_6)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

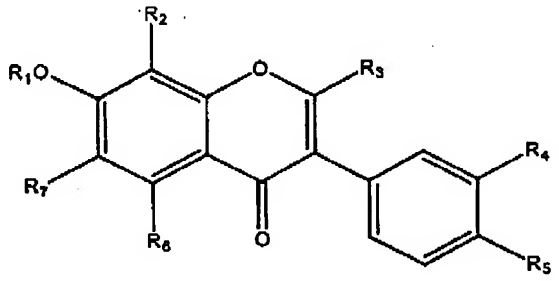
R_6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and halogen,

with the proviso that R_5 cannot be hydroxy when R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_6, and R_7 are all hydrogen

in an amount effective to increase a concentration of an aldehyde formed during catabolism of a neurotransmitter.

8. (Previously Presented) A method of modulating alcohol consumption in a mammal comprising administering a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, (C_5-C_{10})carboxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1.C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl

R_6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C_1-C_6 alkoxy,

in an amount effective to increase a concentration of an aldehyde formed during catabolism of a neurotransmitter.

9. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the mammal is a human.

10. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the neurotransmitter is serotonin or dopamine.

11. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the aldehyde is 5-hydroxyindoleacetaldehyde or 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde.

12. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the compound does not inhibit monoamine oxidase.

13. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 7, wherein R_5 is hydroxyor amino.

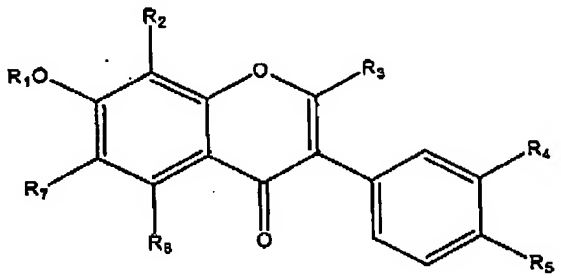
14. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein R_1 is a straight chain alkyl.

15. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein R_1 is (C_1C_6)hydroxyalkyl or (C_5-C_{10})carboxyalkyl.

16. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the compound is administered intraperitoneally, intramuscularly or orally.

17. (Previously Presented) A method for identifying a compound that modulates ALDH-2 comprising the steps of:

i) providing a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, and heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, halo, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and halogen, ;

with the proviso that R_5 cannot be hydroxy when R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_6, and R_7 are all hydrogen

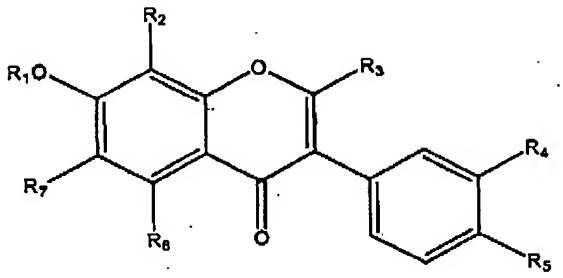
ii) contacting ALDH-2 with the compound;

iii) assaying the ability of the compound to modulate ALDH-2 activity; and

iv) selecting a compound that modulates ALDH-2 activity as a modulator of ALDH-2 activity.

18. (Previously Presented) A method for identifying a compound that modulates ALDH-2 comprising the steps of:

i) providing a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, (C_5-C_{10})carboxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3-C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl

R_6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

ii) contacting ALDH-2 with the compound;

iii) assaying the ability of the compound to modulate ALDH-2 activity; and

iv) selecting a compound that modulates ALDH-2 activity as a modulator of ALDH-2 activity.

19. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein the modulation is inhibition.

20. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is further capable of increasing a concentration of an aldehyde.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the aldehyde is 5-hydroxyindoleacetaldehyde or 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde.

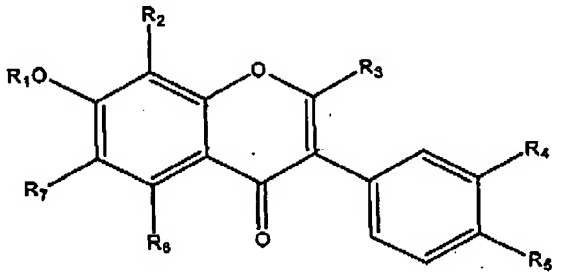
22. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein the compound does not inhibit monoamine oxidase.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, wherein R_5 is hydroxyor amino.

24. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein R_1 is a straight chain alkyl.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 18, wherein R_1 is (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl or (C_5-C_{10})carboxyalkyl.

26. (Previously Presented) A compound for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, and heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is hydrogen;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-

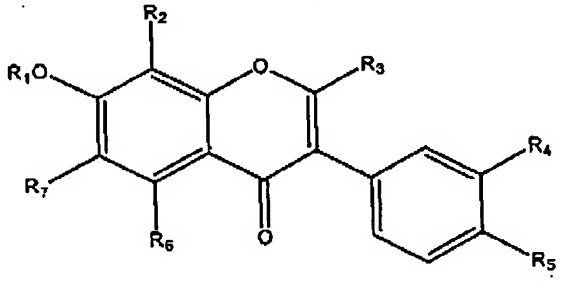
C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1C_6)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and halogen,

with the proviso that R_5 cannot be hydroxy when R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_6, and R_7 are all hydrogen.

27. (Previously Presented) A compound for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-

C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, (C_5-C_{10})carboxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R_3 is hydrogen;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, amino, branched or straight chain (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_6)alkenyl, (C_3- C_6)alkadienyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6)haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_2-C_6)alkynyloxy, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylcarbonyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_4-C_6)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C_1-C_3)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxy, (C_1-C_3)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_3)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_3)alkylamino, (C_1-C_2)alkoxy(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, di(C_1-C_2)alkylamino(C_1-C_2)alkyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C_1-C_3)alkylaminocarbonyl

R_6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy; and

R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C_1-C_6 alkoxy.

28. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 26, wherein R_5 is hydroxyor amino.

29. (Original) The compound of claim 27, wherein R_1 is a straight chain alkyl.

30. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 27, wherein R_1 is (C_1-C_6)hydroxyalkyl or (C_5-C_{10})carboxyalkyl.

31. (Original) The compound of claim 26, wherein the compound further inhibits alcohol consumption in a mammal.

32. (Original) The compound of claim 31, wherein the mammal is a human.